

(Oct. 1990)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

2648



1. NAME OF PROPERTY

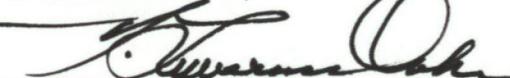
HISTORIC NAME: Elks Club Building
OTHER NAME/SITE NUMBER: N/A

2. LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER: 202 S. Broadway
CITY OR TOWN: Tyler
STATE: Texas CODE: TX COUNTY: Smith CODE: 423
NOT FOR PUBLICATION: N/A
VICINITY: N/A
ZIP CODE: 75702

3. STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this (nomination) (request for determination of eligibility) meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property (meets) (does not meet) the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant (nationally) (statewide) (locally). (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)


Signature of certifying official Date 4-15-2002

State Historic Preservation Officer, Texas Historical Commission
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ___meets___ does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. NATIONAL PARK SERVICE CERTIFICATION

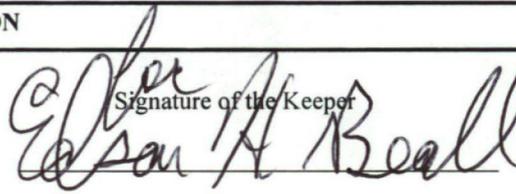
I hereby certify that this property is:

Entered in the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
 determined eligible for the National Register

See continuation sheet
 determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register

other (explain):


Signature of the Keeper Date of Action 6/14/02

5. CLASSIFICATION

OWNERSHIP OF PROPERTY: Private

CATEGORY OF PROPERTY: Building

NUMBER OF RESOURCES WITHIN PROPERTY:	CONTRIBUTING	NONCONTRIBUTING
	1	0 BUILDINGS
	0	0 SITES
	0	0 STRUCTURES
	0	0 OBJECTS
	1	0 TOTAL

NUMBER OF CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES PREVIOUSLY LISTED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER: 0

NAME OF RELATED MULTIPLE PROPERTY LISTING: Historical and Architectural Resources of Tyler, Smith County, Texas

6. FUNCTION OR USE

HISTORIC FUNCTIONS: SOCIAL/clubhouse; COMMERCE/specialty store

CURRENT FUNCTIONS: COMMERCE/business = office building

7. DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION: MODERN MOVEMENT: International Style

MATERIALS: FOUNDATION BRICK, CONCRETE
WALLS BRICK, CAST STONE, STONE/limestone
ROOF ASPHALT
OTHER GLASS, CONCRETE, METAL, WOOD

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (see continuation sheets 7-5 through 7-7).

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Elks Club Building
Tyler, Smith County, Texas

DESCRIPTION

Built in 1949, the Elks Club is the earliest known International Style social/commercial building in Tyler and one of two outstanding examples in the city. The Elks Club Building is a three-story, two-part commercial block constructed by prominent Tyler contractor Hugh E. White from plans drawn by well-known Tyler architect Carl A. Gregory, AIA (Rudd files, 2001). Located at what was, in 1949, the south edge of Tyler's central business district, the building occupies a parcel just south of the intersection of South Broadway and East Elm Street, one block south of the courthouse square. The building is an imposing brick cube incorporating primary elements of the International Style such as volumetric massing, flat roof, sheer, virtually unadorned exterior walls and a subtly articulated entry. It also recalls the early 20th century design theories of American architect Louis Sullivan in the sheer primary facade wall embellished with a large, centrally placed window that is the building's focal point. The Elks Club Building originally housed the Elks offices, dining room and ballroom on the second and third floors, and retail space at street level. In 1973 the Elks Club sold the building and moved to other quarters in northwest Tyler. Today, the second and third floors are offices for a local investment firm headed by the current building owners; the first floor is partially leased for office use. Exterior alterations are limited to the replacement of original storefront glass with safety glass and the replacement within the original opening of the large primary facade aluminum frame window with an aluminum frame window of similar pane pattern. In 2001 green paint applied to the first floor brick was carefully removed to reveal the original brick. There are no other exterior alterations to the building. The Elks Club Building is preserved in excellent condition, retaining its architectural and historic integrity to a high degree.

GEOGRAPHICAL SETTING

As the largest city (U.S. Census 1999 population est. 83,796) and seat of government in Smith County, Tyler is about 90 miles southeast of Dallas. The surrounding East Texas topography consists of timbered, rolling hills of gray clay and red sandy soils. Intermittent creeks water the area before draining into the Sabine and Neches rivers on the north and west of town, respectively. The Elks Club Building is near the south edge of downtown Tyler, one block south of the courthouse square. Fronting onto South Broadway, the building is a prominent visual presence in an area containing a mix of parking lots, and one-to-10 story historic and non-historic commercial buildings. A late 1930s Art Deco style auto dealership also designed by Carl A. Gregory, and now used as a reclaimed furniture outlet, is ½ block south of the Elks Club on the east side of Broadway, and the 10-story International Style influenced Petroleum Building (with oil derrick on the roof), built in 1953, is about one block south on the opposite side of the street. A one-part, early 20th century retail building is south of the auto dealership, and a row of three, modest, altered, early 20th century one-part commercial buildings are north of the Petroleum Building, about ½ block southwest, across Broadway. North of the Elks Club Building on the north side of East Elm Street is the multi-story Smith County office building and jail, built after 1960. Other land uses in the immediate vicinity are paved parking lots and post-1960 commercial and government buildings, or incompatibly altered historic one-part commercial buildings.

No historic commercial district survives in Tyler's central business district due to the demolition of the imposing 1909 Classical Revival Smith County Courthouse and its replacement in 1956 with a modest Modernist style building. At that time the courthouse block was divided to allow the extension of Broadway through the center of the square and the construction of the new courthouse on the east parcel of the divided block. The focal point of the current square is the 1956 courthouse, located on the east side of Broadway, and the hardscaped park west of Broadway. Further changing the historic character of the square is the 1980s redevelopment of all of one block and portions of another facing the square and extensive on-going alterations to most 19th and early 20th century buildings fronting the square. Most buildings on North and South Broadway in the central business district have been incompatibly altered with removal of original or

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significant historic-era materials and the remodeling and modernizing of primary facades, increasing the visibility and significance of the Elks Club Building.

THE ELKS CLUB BUILDING

The Elks Club Building faces west onto South Broadway and was built in 1949 (**Photo 1**) from plans drawn by well-known Tyler architect Carl A. Gregory, AIA. In June 1950, when the building was substantially complete, the Elks Club undertook the installation of air conditioning and the elevator (City of Tyler a). The building features the classic volumetric massing, smooth exterior wall treatment and flat roof of International Style design. The blank second-third floor wall pierced by the large centrally placed, aluminum and glass window references renowned architect Louis Sullivan's early 20th century architectural concepts that anticipated the International Style and played with the opposing concepts of function and ornament. While the 1949 drawing that served as the basis for the extant building shows an indeterminate storefront design and keystones around the primary window (**Figure 1**), examination of the facade indicates that its current configuration and detailing are original, and that the final design was modified from this plan. Roman brick soldier courses match perfectly the facade brick and are used above the storefront windows, around the doors and around the primary window indicating that the current facade configuration is original.

Occupying a rectangular lot one parcel south of the southeast corner of South Broadway and East Elm Street (**Figure 2**), the Elks Club Building was constructed by prominent Tyler builder Hugh E. White, and financed by members of the Elks Club, which included prominent Tyler oilmen, businessmen as well as wage workers. The Elks Club Building utilizes a steel frame faced with a buff brick curtain wall. Topped with a flat built-up roof containing a small elevator penthouse, the building's exterior walls begin at the raised, unadorned parapet and form an unbroken line to the first floor canopy. Fenestration is limited with the large, centrally placed window on the second-third floor dominating the primary facade. Aluminum storefront windows below the canopy are set within a soldier course of Roman brick. Roman brick sheaths the street level facade angling and curving to subtly draw the eye to the main entrance (**Photo 2**). A granite cornerstone laid in 1950 bears the Elks insignia and lists lodge officers and trustees as well as the building's architect and contractor. It is at the north edge of the primary street level facade (**Photo 3**). Roman brick outlining the large, second-third floor window and patterned brick work just below the parapet create almost invisible decorative elements. The molded concrete and stucco canopy projecting from primary facade delineates the change in use from first floor retail to upper floor fraternal/social uses. The canopy also shelters street level entries and windows (**Photo 2**).

The rectangular plan building measures 50 feet fronting on South Broadway by 117 feet stretching to the rear property line (City of Tyler a) and reflects the corner lot's shape and limited space. Sited in an urban block, the area's commercial nature precluded any landscaping or outdoor amenities. A paved parking lot now occupies the parcel immediately north of the building. A circa 1960 building, most recently used as a furniture store is directly south, separated by a paved driveway that leads to a rear parking lot. The rear of the Elks Club Building abuts a one-story stucco clad building that fronts East Elm Street.

The Elks Club Building's design emphasizes the functional division between first floor retail and upper floor fraternal/social uses. No windows pierce the north facade (**Photo 4**) but a recessed loading dock with original wood and glass roll-up door is on the first floor, as are second and third floor doors that access the still extant original metal fire escape that stretches to the penthouse. The south facade (**Photo 2**) contains only three small recessed steel frame windows arranged asymmetrically with two on the third floor and one on the second floor. The east (rear) facade contains a number of small recessed steel frame windows on the second floor and two similar windows on the third, while the first floor abuts the adjoining building (**Photo 5**).

Alterations to the building's exterior are limited. In the early 1960s and again the 1980s, the plate glass storefront windows and retail space doors were replaced with aluminum frame types within the original openings. However, the

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main entry retains its original, frameless double glass doors (**Photo 6**). Rehabilitation work undertaken by owner Harry Leatherwood between 1997 and 2001 carefully removed non-original green paint from the first floor primary facade, and replaced the damaged and leaking second-third floor metal frame window with an aluminum frame type that has a pane pattern similar to the original. Small window air conditioning units are in a few rear facade windows. No other exterior alterations have occurred.

Inside, the Elks Club Building consists of three floors of equal size and a small, roof-top elevator penthouse space (**Figures 3-5**). The first floor originally included the centrally placed elevator lobby, a small retail space to north occupied by a newsstand and a larger retail space to the south leased by a music company. These spaces remain in place, although only the smaller space is currently occupied. Beyond the original elevator a curved stair hall with a coved ceiling, terrazzo steps and brushed aluminum handrail winds behind the elevator shaft to the second floor where original frameless double glass doors open into a large room detailed with built-in walnut book shelves. An expansive westerly view through the large primary facade window greets the visitor. A kitchen and dining room originally occupied the second floor, along with a ticket sales room, meeting rooms and space for socializing. Alterations to the second floor include creating additional offices and refurbishing the kitchen, which is used to prepare daily luncheon for employees of the current building owners. The walnut shelves, terrazzo flooring and brushed aluminum handrail across the massive window are intact. The third floor, accessed by elevator or a second set of terrazzo stairs, was originally the Elks Club ballroom and contained a wood dance floor, a stage and dressing rooms. The massive primary facade window extends to the third floor bringing natural light and affording views. The wood flooring remains intact, as does the brushed aluminum handrail across the window, and while a few new offices have been created on the south side of this floor, the stage remains in place. These changes were done with respect for the original materials and uses; the third floor offices could be removed to return the floor to its original configuration.

SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL CONDITION AND INTEGRITY

With few exterior alterations since its construction in 1949, and a recently completed sensitive rehabilitation program, the Elks Club Building is an excellent example of a two-part commercial block. Built from plans drawn by well-known Tyler architect Carl A. Gregory, AIA, the building displays a high level of craftsmanship, is an early local example of the International Style and references the work of master American architect Louis Sullivan. The building's exterior and interior character-defining elements—massing, brick work and fenestration patterns, entry detailing and interior finishes—are maintained in excellent condition and retain a high level of integrity of location, materials, design, workmanship, feeling and association within the period of significance.

8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

APPLICABLE NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA

- A** PROPERTY IS ASSOCIATED WITH EVENTS THAT HAVE MADE A SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTION TO THE BROAD PATTERNS OF OUR HISTORY.
- B** PROPERTY IS ASSOCIATED WITH THE LIVES OF PERSONS SIGNIFICANT IN OUR PAST.
- C** PROPERTY EMBODIES THE DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF A TYPE, PERIOD, OR METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION OR REPRESENTS THE WORK OF A MASTER, OR POSSESSES HIGH ARTISTIC VALUE, OR REPRESENTS A SIGNIFICANT AND DISTINGUISHABLE ENTITY WHOSE COMPONENTS LACK INDIVIDUAL DISTINCTION.
- D** PROPERTY HAS YIELDED, OR IS LIKELY TO YIELD, INFORMATION IMPORTANT IN PREHISTORY OR HISTORY.

CRITERIA CONSIDERATIONS: N/A

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Community Planning and Development, Architecture

PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE: 1949-1952

SIGNIFICANT DATES: 1949

SIGNIFICANT PERSON: N/A

CULTURAL AFFILIATION: N/A

ARCHITECT/BUILDER: Gregory, Carl A. (architect); White, Hugh E. (builder)

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (see continuation sheets 8-8 through 8-16).

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

BIBLIOGRAPHY (see continuation sheets 9-17 through 9-19).

PREVIOUS DOCUMENTATION ON FILE (NPS): N/A

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

PRIMARY LOCATION OF ADDITIONAL DATA:

- State historic preservation office (*Texas Historical Commission*)
- Other state agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other -- Specify Repository:

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Constructed in 1949 from plans drawn by prominent Tyler architect Carl A. Gregory, AIA, the three-story Elks Club is the oldest known International Style building in Tyler. Financed by members of the Tyler lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the upper two floors of the building served lodge members and the community as a place for meetings and social gatherings, while the ground floor provided retail space. The Elks Club is a good local interpretation of the International Style and it also shows the influence of master American architect Louis Sullivan's design theories. The Elks Club Building is significant for its architecture, for its use as a community social center and for its associations with the Elks Club, a service and social group whose members included successful Tyler businessmen as well as wage workers. The Elks Club Building is one of five International Style buildings in Tyler and the only one to incorporate elements of the early 20th century design concepts of architect Louis Sullivan. The Elks Club Building is maintained in excellent condition and retains a high degree of integrity. It derives its primary significance from its architectural form, and its function as a community gathering place during the height of Tyler's oil boom, which spanned more than 40 years and fostered intensive community development. For these reasons, the Elks Club Building is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places at the local level under Criteria A and C in the areas of significance of community development and architecture within a period of significance extending from 1949 to 1952.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN TYLER

Settled in 1846, when Smith County was created from Nacogdoches County, Tyler incorporated in 1850 and served as the seat of Smith County as well as the site of branches of State and Federal courts. From its earliest settlement in the 1840s, when businesses located around the courthouse square, until the arrival of the railroad in 1873 the marketing and shipping of Smith County agricultural products formed the basis for Tyler's economy. But almost at once this base was augmented by small scale manufacturing such as blacksmithing, milling, logging and tanning as well as legal and government services. As a result Tyler's economy was diversified at an early date, even though the scope was small and the territory served limited. With the arrival of the International & Great Northern Railroad in 1873 and the establishment of the Tyler Tap Railroad in 1877 and its subsequent merger into the St. Louis Southwestern Railway (Cotton Belt, thereafter), manufacturing, food processing, food distribution, saw and planing mills, and banking and insurance firms became important components of Tyler's economy (Whisenhunt 1983:29). The railroad made an enormous impact on Tyler and the surrounding area, more than doubling business (Smallwood 1995:ch.15a, p. 11). In the late 19th century this diverse economy fostered 15 labor unions representing workers in various fields (Smallwood 1999:426). Local bank failure occurred in 1891 and then the nationwide Panic of '93 slowed the economy but by mid-decade economic troubles eased and Tyler's position as a Federal, state and local government and legal services center bolstered the economy and Tyler's influence statewide. "During the last quarter of the nineteenth century Tyler enjoyed a reputation as the political capital of Texas: the so-called 'Tyler Crowd' furnished governors, senators and lesser officials galore, and for more than a generation, its influence in both [Democratic] party and state affairs had to be reckoned with." (White 1940:1245).

The area around the courthouse square remains Tyler's commercial core, and retains many pre-1900 buildings. However, most have been altered with facade modernizations dating to the 1950s and 1960s. These changes significantly modify understanding of the original, or historically significant, roles of many buildings. A few downtown buildings have been restored or rehabilitated to reveal underlying historic fabric that once again connects the historical record with the physical artifact. Additional buildings may benefit from future restoration. Among the few unaltered surviving 19th century commercial buildings in Tyler is the one-story brick Kamel Building on East Ferguson Street, just off the square. Surviving, intact early 20th century commercial warehouse buildings include the Moore Grocery Co. and the Tyler Grocery Co. buildings on adjacent North Broadway parcels.

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Throughout the 1890s and for the next 30 years, agriculture, manufacturing, wholesale and retail commerce, banking, insurance and legal services continued to fuel the economy. The Tyler Chamber of Commerce was established in 1900 as the Tyler Commercial Club to promote business interests. Meat processing, storage and shipment, canning, storage and distribution of grain, fruit and vegetables were joined by several wholesale grocery firms in the early 1900s including the Moore Grocery Company, which was established prior to 1900. The wholesale grocery industry expanded in 1903 when John B. Mayfield, a resident of what would become the Charnwood Residential Historic District started a second wholesale grocery, the Mayfield Grocer Co. By 1914 Mayfield's firm had grown to six branch facilities (Tyler Public Library d:215). Telephone service was established in Tyler in 1896, and Tyler had two phone companies until the 1940s. One was the S.A. Lindsey Telephone Company, which by 1905 had 25 miles of telephone lines in city (Texas State Library b). Samuel A. Lindsey was a prominent attorney, judge and businessman also involved in land speculation in south Tyler including the area that would become part of the Azalea District. In 1932 Lindsey developed the 15-story People's National Bank, a Tyler landmark and testament to the community's economic health during one of the worst years of the Great Depression.

Better roads throughout Texas facilitated commerce and in 1918 a Tyler-Dallas motor truck service was established to carry freight and passengers. The seven hour, 106-mile trip included several stops (Texas State Library c). As roads continued to improve truck, bus and auto travel became more attractive spurring by the 1920s development of gas stations and vehicle repair garages throughout central Tyler. By the mid 1920s Tyler retail enterprises included 30 businesses involving the automobile, eight auto salesrooms, five hotels, 12 barber shops, four bakeries, 18 cafes and restaurants, eight furniture stores, six hardware stores, 27 grocers, three theaters, eight shoe stores, 10 drug stores, three large department stores, three banks, 24 drygoods stores and many more (St. Louis Southwestern Railway:14). Suburban development included neighborhood grocery stores, dry cleaners and other service establishments. Tyler remained a legal center with a U.S. District Court, as well as the various Smith County courts; none of the associated buildings survive.

In 1930, Tyler was on the threshold of its greatest economic era, a 30-year-plus period of unprecedented growth and development. In October 1930 oil was found in nearby Rusk County when Dad Joiner's Daisy Bradford #3 proved to be a producing well. In March 1931 Guy Vernon Lewis brought in the first producing oil well in Smith County, located near the community of Arp, southeast of Tyler. As more wells came in drillers, riggers, geologists, pipers, surveyors and others moved to Tyler, and refineries and exploration companies developed headquarters in Tyler. The boom affected just about every aspect of life in East Texas, and oil added greatly to the Tyler and Smith County economy (UT, Austin PCL:a).

Tyler benefited greatly from the discovery of the East Texas Oil Field. As the largest town in the five county oil field area before the oil boom, it provided the most developed infrastructure and a wide range of business and professional services. At the junction of several state and U.S. Highways, Tyler had good communications, rail and truck service, a number of banks and related financial institutions, hotel and office space, a system of paved roads, and a variety of neighborhoods offering housing types to people of all income levels. As a result Tyler became the East Texas headquarters for many oil companies beginning with the discovery of the Van gas field west of Tyler in the 1920s. With the discovery of the East Texas field in 1930-31, 33 companies established offices in Tyler and almost all of the larger independent operators in the field set up land-leasing headquarters.

The East Texas Field fostered construction of refineries, and a rail network around the field made it possible to move the oil efficiently. The field's crude oil was of good quality needing only minimal equipment to make gasoline. At least 95 small refineries were initially built, but after a few years as production evened out, that number dropped to 76. One of these was just east of downtown Tyler. Called LaGloria, the refinery turned out gasoline and originally was known as the McMurrey Refinery. It remains in operation. Trucking also became big business, with big rigs hauling refined gas from the local refineries.

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Legal services became even more important after the discovery of oil as related law suits and corporate activities surged; the need for office space grew. Throughout the 1930s agriculture, especially dairying, continued to be important to Tyler's economy. By the mid 1930s, 48 dairies had permits to retail or wholesale dairy products in Tyler. Roses, blackberries, peaches, pecans, and vegetables also were important local crops. Lumber and related milled wood products significantly contributed to local prosperity with 25 saw mills county-wide in 1937 (UT, Austin PCL:a). Additional principal industries in the county in the 1930s included canning factories, foundries, machine shops, a rail car factory, a grist mill, peanut products, and the manufacturing of crates, boxes mattresses, work clothing and house dresses. Services included 16 passenger auto agencies, six commercial auto agencies, 19 auto tire dealers, seven bakers, 33 cigar stands, 36 confectioners, 13 delicatessens, 15 department stores, 26 druggists, 38 dry goods stores 134 independent grocers and seven chain grocers, seven lumber companies, and 59 restaurants, and a pottery, among many others (Tyler Public Library:f).

In the 1940s oil and gas production and services related to that industry were the primary economic engines. In February 1940, the East Texas Industrial Exhibit Association sponsored the second annual Industrial Exhibit to showcase Tyler manufacturing, distribution and service capabilities. In addition, a number of local industries expanded in 1940, adding more space and personnel. Prominent among these are Sledge Manufacturing Company and Tyler Iron and Foundry Company. Both had government contracts associated with pre-World War II mobilization activities. Surveys were made of plant and tool capacities in Tyler to assist local firms in securing national defense contracts. To attract business and support local companies seeking government work, the Tyler Chamber of Commerce's Industrial Committee prepared facts and statistics for certain defense industries sending briefs to government bureaus and agencies reporting the advantages of Tyler including its large supply of surface water and underground water available from reservoirs at Blackburn Dam on the Neches and Prairie Creek Reservoir in Smith County (Tyler Chamber of Commerce b).

Writing in the early 1940s, Tyler's business boosters could boast of the community's great economic advantages. The Chamber of Commerce described Tyler as the "Center of the East Texas Oil Industry," a statement well founded. "The people of Tyler and of all other cities and towns within or adjacent to the oil field have been told that they have not known what the late depression meant" (Tyler Public Library d). As a result of the boom, Tyler school population increased from 4,261 students in 1930 to more than 6,000 in 1936. Assessed valuations for 1930 were \$17,477,254, for 1935 they were \$28,679,113 (Tyler Chamber of Commerce b). While prosperity was a reality for those involved in the oil business, other aspects of the economy were affected, with minorities, unskilled laborers and tenant farmers largely by-passed by the boom.

As important as the East Texas field was to the local and regional economy, it proved vital to the success of the Allies in World War II. Texas oil fields produced 80 percent of all oil needed by the Allies, and the East Texas Field provided the major portion. As World War II began, oil producers and the government realized overland transit of oil was the only safe way to ship oil from the fields to east coast ports, from where it would be transferred to the battlefield. To secure transit, two pipelines were laid, one from the East Texas Field to the refineries of New York and the Philadelphia area, stretching about 1,400 miles. Called Big Inch, it measured 24 inches in diameter and every day during the war it delivered almost 300,000 barrels of crude oil. The other pipeline was known as Little Inch, and it measured 20 inches in diameter. It ran from Beaumont to Big Inch near Little Rock, Arkansas. From there it paralleled Big Inch eastward. Every day of the war it delivered almost 200,000 barrels of aviation gasoline, motor gasoline and other refined products for use by the Allies (*New Handbook of Texas*:774). U.S. military presence also fueled the Tyler economy through the local Signal Corps Radio Operator Training School, the U.S. government's lease of the Tyler airport for use as a government field, and the establishment in 1943 of Camp Fannin (Whisenhunt 1983: 69-78), an infantry training center northeast of Tyler that employed 2,500 civilians. In 1945, the camp became a military separation center and the airport returned to civilian use.

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Oil and gas, industrial and manufacturing enterprises and the machine shops of the St. Louis and Southwest Railway (Cotton Belt) were Tyler's primary post-World War II businesses. The railroad was the largest industrial employer in the city in 1947 with 523 employees and an annual payroll of more than \$1,000,000. Business and residential development continued as new office buildings were erected in the late 1940s and the 1950s. One of the most visible is the 1953 modernist Petroleum Building on South Broadway. The Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, a prominent social and service club present in Tyler since 1891 erected a Modernist lodge building in 1949 on South Broadway, opening their doors to the community for dances, private parties and other social activities. Residential construction continued as in-fill in established neighborhoods throughout south Tyler, including the Azalea District and in northwest Tyler. New neighborhoods of tract-type housing also appeared in southeast Tyler and northwest Tyler.

By the end of 1931 there were 3,607 wells in the East Texas field, and more than 109,000,000 barrels of oil were produced. Members of the Texas Geological Society met in Tyler December 17, 1931, and 59 geologists gave papers estimating the field's potential barrels. The average estimate was 2.1 billion barrels. In time the field proved to have far more oil than these experts predicted. "Cumulative production of crude oil and natural gas liquids in northeastern Texas through 1950 was approximately 4 billion barrels. By January 1, 1993, when the Texas Railroad Commission calculated the field at 100 percent production, it had produced more than 5 billion barrels of oil (*New Handbook of Texas*:774). After more than 60 years, some wells still operate.

THE ELKS CLUB AND ITS 1949 BUILDING

The Elks Club Building was built in 1949 for the princely sum of \$233,590 (Smith County Mechanics Liens) as a modern up-to-date lodge facility by and for members of Lodge 215 of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks (B.P.O.E.). As both a service organization and a social group, Tyler Elks sought an architecturally distinct lodge that would provide appropriate quarters for club meetings and offer local residents and businessmen an attractive location for non-member social gatherings. Located on lot 12 of Block 21, the Elks Club Building is at the south end of the original town plat of the City of Tyler. This parcel remained vacant through the 19th century and was first developed with a blacksmith shop by 1907 (UT Austin CAH a). A creek, now routed underground, ran just south of the site. In the 1920s, an auto garage was on the site, extending north to what is now the adjacent parking lot. By 1938 the American Laundry and its boiler and engineering room was on the property. In 1947 Elks Lodge 215 purchased Lot 1 of Block 21 from its three joint owners (now divided into lots 11 and 12 under the same ownership) for \$80,000 cash (Smith County Deed Records). By 1949 the Tyler Elks, headed by officers M. E. Danborn, Burnett Price, Merle V. Cadman, Webb J. Crow, Joseph M. Haddad, J. Sidney Haynes and W. Edward Lee, retained Tyler architect Carl A. Gregory to design a new building for Lodge 215. Gregory created the three-story International Style building that served the Elks and the community until 1973. Gregory's International Style design is the earliest known example of the style in Tyler. The completed building is sheathed in buff brick and detailed with Roman brick around the large second-third floor window and on the facade at street level instead of the limestone called for in Gregory's original concept (**Figure 6**). Despite scaling back expenditures for exterior finishes, the building included air conditioning on the second and third floors and a passenger elevator (City of Tyler a), making it a thoroughly modern building that offered comfort and convenience to its members and the community.

The service and social organization known as the Elks began in 1867 when Charles A. S. Vivian, a English comic singer and dancer, arrived in New York and started a social group for fellow entertainers known as the Jolly Corks, after a bar trick of the time. Revelry was the primary activity of the group, and such was difficult on Sundays when bars and other public houses were prohibited from opening, so the Jolly Corks met privately. When one of the members died just before Christmas 1867, leaving a destitute wife and children, the Jolly Corks decided they needed a "...more enduring

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organization to serve those in need" (BPOE a)." On February 16, 1868 the group of 15 men established the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks having written a statement of purpose, developed a set of rituals, selected a symbol--the elk--and created other "...trappings that might be expected of a group of actors and musicians"(BPOE b). Membership grew quickly and the Elks applied for and received a charter from the New York legislature in 1871 authorizing a grand lodge. Local chapters sprang up all across the country in the late 19th century, and a group of Tyler men formed Lodge 215 in 1891, just 20 years after the grand lodge was established (BPOE h). Following the great Chicago fire of 1871, the Elks organized a benefit to provide aid to victims of the disaster, and in 1889 donated funds to families affected by the Johnstown flood. In 1892 the group began a long association with the Red Cross, providing money for people in many parts of the United States as well as in foreign countries during times of natural disaster (BPOE e). Since 1917 the Elks have provided support for military veterans by hosting social events, entertainments and similar activities in veteran's hospitals (BPOE d). Today the order continues its disaster relief activities, works with a variety of youth groups and provides college scholarships. Nearly 2,200 American communities have an Elks Lodge, with a national membership of about 1.2 million men and women (BPOE g).

Until the early 1960s membership in fraternal groups such as the Masons and the Elks was typically part of a successful professional man's, or businessman's life, and such leading Americans as Franklin D. Roosevelt, Harry Truman, Sam Rayburn, Will Rogers, and Jack Benny were all Elks. In Tyler the founding Elks group included many prominent citizens, such as John S. Bonner (mayor), John N. Adams (clergyman), R. Bergfeld (merchant and land developer), A. Olfenbottle (merchant), I. Pope (physician), and C. A. Smith (physician). Both service and socializing have remained integral to Elks activities but with time the group has become more inclusive, eventually welcoming women and minorities to their ranks.

Fraternal organizations offer members an alternative to country club activities and provide social and service opportunities to those with neither funds or interest in more elite recreational activities. The Tyler Elks occupied several locations before disbanding about 1930 because of financial constraints during the early days of the Great Depression. However, with the discovery of oil and the prosperity it brought, the Tyler lodge requested a reinstatement and reopened in 1935 (BPOE I). Eventually it was reassigned its original lodge number--215. When the lodge reopened its officers and trustees included some of the city's most prominent and successful men including J. A. Bergfeld, lodge president and real estate developer, L. T. Shamburger, ornamental plant grower and landscaper, and H. M. Bell, Sr., treasurer, bank director and chamber of commerce official (BPOE I). The reorganized lodge occupied second floor quarters in the 100 block of South College Avenue, remaining there until their new building was completed in 1949.

By the late 1940s, Lodge 215's membership was a mix of successful businessmen and entrepreneurs and those employed by the railroad and in other wage generating positions. The 1949 building's cornerstone bears the names of eight members, including lodge officers and trustees, and illustrates the diversity of occupations and economic standing present in the lodge in 1950 when the new building was completed. M. E. Danborn served as lodge president (exalted ruler); professionally he was manager of Tyler radio station KTBB. Burnett Price, served as secretary for the lodge; no occupation is shown for Price, and he is no longer listed in city directories after 1951. Trustees were Merle V. Cadman, an oil entrepreneur, and Webb J. Crow, a clerk with the Cotton Belt Railway. Joseph M. Haddad was a successful businessman, owner of the J.M. Haddad & Co., a real estate and insurance firm specializing in oil property. J. Sidney Haynes was a principal in Lewis & Haynes, a grocery company, and W. Edward Lee was an attorney, eventually becoming general manager of the Continental Drilling Co. (Tyler Public Library c).

While virtually all pre-1976 records for Lodge 215 have been lost, precluding a reconstruction of the lodge's service and charitable activities and identification of its membership, community residents and lodge members recall social events sponsored by the Elks. The Tyler Elks opened their doors to the community, sponsoring dances, socials and other events for members and non-members alike. Many apocryphal stories are told about members' motivation in

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building the 1949 lodge (Leatherwood interview), and community residents recall attending dances in the third floor ballroom in the early 1950s (Pollard interview). One story relates that the building was constructed not only for lodge functions but as a place for Tyler's oilmen to meet, play cards, drink, gamble and make deals (Leatherwood interview). If this is so, the 15 founding Elks, known as the Jolly Corks, might very well smile and nod their heads. Other stories recall poker and dice games and slot machines discretely available for select members and guests (Beddingfield interview). While these activities were surely illegal, they fit into the high stakes world of oil entrepreneurs and were made possible by Tyler's oil fed prosperity.

Lodge members used the upper two floors for their activities and leased the ground floor shop spaces, adding income to their coffers. The smaller of the two stores was leased in 1950 to Bessie and Max M. Kalman, who operated a newsstand and cigar store there called the Arcade News until 1961. For a few years thereafter Merle Norman Cosmetics occupied the space (Tyler Public Library c). Lease terms were \$900 for one year, with the term renewable for an additional four years at \$137.50 per month (\$6,600 for four years). In 1951 the larger space south of the main entry became the home of the Johnson Music Company, operated by Floyd and Marion Johnson until 1958. For a few years thereafter Broadway furniture leased the space. Terms of the Johnsons' five year lease were \$24,000 to be paid monthly in increments of \$400, with an increase of \$300 monthly if annual sales exceeded \$125,000. Although these rents appear reasonable by today's standards, they were pricey for the time, and reflect the stature that a downtown business address still commanded.

However, the traditional importance of the city center to business and social life declined after 1960, not just in Tyler, but all across the country, as the automobile made suburban life an enduring trend. By the early 1970s, downtown Tyler was being abandoned, businesses were relocating to suburban shopping malls and the population was shifting south. Parking was limited in the central city, and this affected businesses as well as the Elks Lodge. While the lodge had a small parking lot immediately north of the building on the remainder of lot 1, this was inadequate to serve lodge needs. The cost of upkeep on the three-story building, decreasing membership in an age when club affiliations were unnecessary for business and social success, and decreasing retail activity downtown made the building a liability rather than an asset. In 1973 Lodge 215 sold the building and land to J.C. Wynne for \$75,499.95, less than the lot alone had cost 26 years earlier (Smith County Deed Records). Lodge 215 relocated, building a small one-story building surrounded by a large parking lot on the northwest edge of Tyler and dedicated it in 1976. Pre-1973 lodge records that made the move were stored outside in trailers and were eventually destroyed by the elements, insects and rodents. The 1949 building went through several owners and was purchased in 1982 by John and Deborah O'Sullivan, who have renovated several downtown warehouses and commercial buildings. However, they were unable to find a use for the building and in 1997 sold it to the current owners who turned it into self-occupied offices.

Erected in response to Tyler's booming oil-based economy in 1949, the Elks Club is associated with important regional economic and development trends and an era of prosperity unprecedented in Tyler's history. The oil boom built businesses, neighborhoods and personal fortunes, and it financed the Elks Club, which became an important community center.

Architecturally, the Elks Club is an important local example of the International Style while paying homage to architect Louis Sullivan's early 20th century design concepts. The International Style developed from German Bauhaus philosophy of the early 20th century that stressed form and function and rejected all ornamentation in response to the decorative excesses of 19th and early century historical styles. International style design has been applied to every type of construction including dwellings, but is most often used for commercial, institutional and industrial resources. Flat roofs, plain, smooth wall surfaces typically of concrete, metal or stucco, large metal frame windows and doors and volumetric massing define the style. Early examples used stark white stucco, later constructions make use of metal, concrete and pre-

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Continuation SheetSection 8 Page 14Elks Club Building
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fabricated materials hung on a steel frame. In Tyler the style is applied to domestic, commercial and school buildings including a house at 526 Lake Street, the Elks Club and the Petroleum Building.

Louis Sullivan (1856-1924), who worked in the same social and artistic world as architects H. H. Richardson and Frank Lloyd Wright, coined the all-too-often-repeated phrase "form follows function." While Richardson and Wright chased ways to expand living space, reconfigure it and make it less monumentally volumetric, Sullivan emphasized the very volume of space, especially in his later work, and sought to integrate, or in the words of architectural historian William H. Jordy, reconcile the opposites of function and ornament. Although by 1950 the famous "function" came to mean unornamented, volumetric forms with open plan interiors, late in his career Sullivan experimented with designs that attempted to bring the "...block to life in different ways through geometry and ornament" (Jordy:175). International Style architecture formulated by Viennese and German designers took American by storm in the 1940s and 1950s. It replaced historicist design and wholly rejected ornament of any kind. In the process the softer, more humanistic, and ornamented forms created by Sullivan in the late 19th and early 20th centuries rarely served as models for contemporary buildings.

Perhaps the most famous and successful design of Sullivan's late career is the 1914 Merchant's National Bank in Grinnell, Iowa (**Figure 7**). This design was one of several for small mid-western banks; all used a centrally placed second floor windows with extensive ornament, although the configurations varied. The small cube shaped building built in Grinnell, Iowa, had a flat roof and sheer facade wall that stretched uninterrupted from the parapet to the ground. It anticipates the massive volumetric forms of mid-20th century International Style modernism, but the limited first floor windows, large, centrally placed round window (oculus), and decorative parapet enlivens the facade with a dramatic focal point. Placed at the second floor level, the window "...erupts in an encrusted frame of overlapping diamonds, squares and circles" (Jordy:175). This devise, enhanced by brick of different hues, in no way diminishes the functionality of the building, but turns an otherwise expressionless facade into a conversation piece. While some would argue that controversy and excitement are not the point, or function, of architecture, by the 1980s the lure of unrelieved function (which in some designs was questionable) had worn thin and clients as well as architects were searching for solutions that marry function with distinction. Although that quest continues, Sullivan's work, and that of the International Style, is being reconsidered and experimentation is once again a respectable endeavor, suggesting that the world of architecture has rediscovered the value of invention.

There can be no doubt that Sullivan's late work influenced Gregory's design for the Elks Club. The large second-third floor window breaks through the plain unadorned wall of the primary facade. Windows are limited to storefront types and separated from the building's starring feature by a subtlety molded canopy. Gregory's original concept for the primary facade (**Figure 6**) was more elaborate than what was ultimately built. Limestone and Elks medallions were to enliven the facade. Then in a revised plan (**Figure 1**), the limestone was replaced with brick, patterned at the cornice level. The facade was further embellished with a Roman brick course and keystones around the central window, and a sheathing of Roman brick on the first level. Even this was more than the Elks could afford, so the keystones were dropped, leaving the large window, the Roman brick and the decorative patterning at the cornice level to recall Sullivan's exuberant detailing as the eye travels from the top of the building to the storefront canopy. Discussions with Gerry Rudd, a Tyler architect who worked with Carl Gregory during the latter years of his practice, remembers Gregory as a gifted draftsman, one who loved moldings and detailing and who could draw them freehand with pleasure. This gift is seen throughout the building, from the brickwork detailing on the facade to such interior features as the coved plaster ceiling in the stairwells, the polished aluminum handrailings on the stairs and in front of the primary window, the finely crafted bookcases on the second floor and the chair rails throughout the building. Through his formal architectural training, and his work for established architects early in his career, Gregory learned the principles of 20th century design and was able to blend them, much as Sullivan had done.

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Elks Club Building
Tyler, Smith County, Texas

Tyler has five International Style influenced buildings, but only the Elks Club and the 1953 Petroleum Building clearly state the commercial precepts of the style. The Elks Club is further distinguished by its Sullivanesque detailing, and is highly significant as the only Tyler building to display such features.

NOTABLE INDIVIDUALS

Carl (born Carville) Alton Gregory (1903-1976), AIA, a native of Kovan (or Cherry Hill), West Virginia, attended Washington & Lee University in Virginia in 1920, receiving his Bachelor of Arts in 1925 from Bucknell University in Pennsylvania. After graduating he worked for several architectural firms including, from 1926 to 1928, George Felthman in St Petersburg, Florida, J. W. Dehnert (1929) in Houston, and Shirley Simons in Tyler in 1929 (UT Austin APL a). Gregory stayed with Simons' firm until 1934, when he began practicing with Melvin J. Cates and Jackson L. Cates. That partnership continued until about 1955 (Tyler Public Library c); Gregory continued to practice into the 1960s. Among his many commissions are the 1955 air terminal at Pounds Field (Tyler), Central Baptist Church, and First Presbyterian Church in Jacksonville, Texas, Athens Building and Loan Association in Athens, Texas, East Texas Savings and Loan in Tyler, Green Acres Mall in Tyler, Mineola Savings and Loan, Mineola, Texas, Cedar Street United Methodist Church (Gregory & Cates), Glenwood United Methodist Church (Gregory & Cates), both in Tyler, and more than 20 residences in Tyler's Azalea District (Gregory interview). Gregory was a registered Texas architect, and was assigned number 370. Gregory became a member of the American Institute of Architects in 1949.

Hugh E. White was a prominent, successful building contractor in Tyler. He worked in partnership with Allen M. Campbell in the late 1920s and early 1930s, and then went on to practice individually. In addition to the Blackstone Building, White was the contractor for the 1949 Elks Lodge. He partnered with Allen M. Campbell on The 1928 Crescent Laundry dry cleaning building and the 1932 People's National Bank Building. He worked on dwellings in Tyler and provided contracting services for large public works projects throughout Texas.

JUSTIFICATION OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Elks Club Building is an important local landmark associated with Tyler's booming oil economy during its most productive years. Built in 1949 from plans drawn by Tyler architect Carl A. Gregory, AIA, using classic elements of the International Style and referencing Louis Sullivan's early 20th century design theories, the Elks Club provided retail space on the first floor while offering its second and third floors as a gathering place for a range of Tyler residents, from lodge members, to wealthy oilmen, to high school students attending dances. The Elks Club is one of two distinguished downtown buildings displaying International Style design, and it reflects the prosperity, development and social setting created by the East Texas oil boom. The Elks Club conveys not only the rich heritage of early to mid-20th century architectural styling, but provides an understanding of the financing developers' desire to build economically while promoting their organization as progressive and sensitive to then current trends in architectural taste and community needs. The building retains high levels of integrity of location, materials, design, workmanship, feeling and association within the period of significance and is maintained in excellent condition. The immediate setting has been affected by the demolition or alteration of nearby buildings, but the Elks Club remains one of Tyler's most significant and intact downtown buildings.

The nominated property is significant for its association with Tyler's growing economy and population during the immediate post-World War II years and the important role it played in the social life of the community. For these reasons the Elks Club is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion A at the local level of significance. It is also significant for its International Style design and way it reflects the owners' budgetary constraints and tastes. For these reasons the Elks Club is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C at the local level of significance. The building has been altered very little and retains virtually all of its original exterior materials and finishes. The original

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Elks Club Building
Tyler, Smith County, Texas

aluminum frame storefront windows and doors have been replaced with safety glass within the original openings. The large centrally placed primary facade aluminum frame window also has been replaced with an aluminum frame type using a pane pattern similar to the original. A few steel frame windows on the rear of the building contain window air conditioning units. No other exterior alterations are apparent.

Through a sensitive rehabilitation between 1997 and 2001 the current owners carefully removed non-original green paint from the first floor exterior brick and replaced the damaged and leaking second-third floor window. Interior spaces on the second and third floor were modified to accommodate offices, but the original terrazzo and wood flooring, wood wainscot, polished aluminum hand rails, wood book cases stairwells and light fixtures and other original fabric were retained. The changes respect the original historic fabric and do not detract from the integrity of the building. The building is worthy of preservation as a highly intact local landmark that through its function as a meeting place for a broad spectrum of Tyler's population documents the social life of the community, the impact of the oil boom on the city and provides interpretation of local architectural trends between 1949 and 1952.

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Elks Club Building
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- d) Background Information, "Remembering Our Nations Veterans," Website, www.elks.org.
- e) Background Information, "The Elks and Disaster Relief," Website, www.elks.org.
- f) Background Information, "The Elks and Youth," Website, www.elks.org.
- g) Background Information, "Overview," Website, www.elks.org.
- h) Charter, Lodge 215, 1891.
- I) Charter, Lodge 215, 1935.

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Smith County Appraisal District

- a) Tax parcel map.

Smith County Clerk

- a) Smith County Deed Records.
- b) Smith County Mechanic's Liens Records.
- c) Smith County Plat Records.

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Elks Club Building
Tyler, Smith County, Texas

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- b) Biographical files
- c) Photograph files

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- c) *37th Annual Report*, 1937.

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Continuation Sheet**

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Rudd, Gerry.	Personal Interview with Diane Williams, February 13, 2001.

Correspondence

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Visual Documentation

Gerry Rudd Architect, Tyler, Texas
a) Building plans
b) Site plan

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF PROPERTY: 0.161 acres

UTM REFERENCES	<u>Zone</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>
	15	283540	3581240

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION: Lot 12 of Block 21, City of Tyler, Texas

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION: Nomination includes all property historical associated with the building. The adjacent lot (lot 11), currently used as a parking lot is not included in the boundary.

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME/TITLE: Diane Elizabeth Williams

ORGANIZATION: for the City of Tyler and Historic Tyler, Inc.

DATE: June 20, 2001

STREET & NUMBER: PO Box 49921

TELEPHONE: (512) 458-2367

CITY OR TOWN: Austin

STATE: Texas

ZIP CODE: 78765

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

CONTINUATION SHEETS

MAPS

PHOTOGRAPHS (see continuation sheet Photo-27)

ADDITIONAL ITEMS (see continuation sheets Figure-20 through Figure-26)

PROPERTY OWNER

NAME: Harry Leatherwood

STREET & NUMBER: 202 South Broadway

TELEPHONE: (903) 597-2887

CITY OR TOWN: Tyler

STATE: Texas

ZIP CODE: 75702

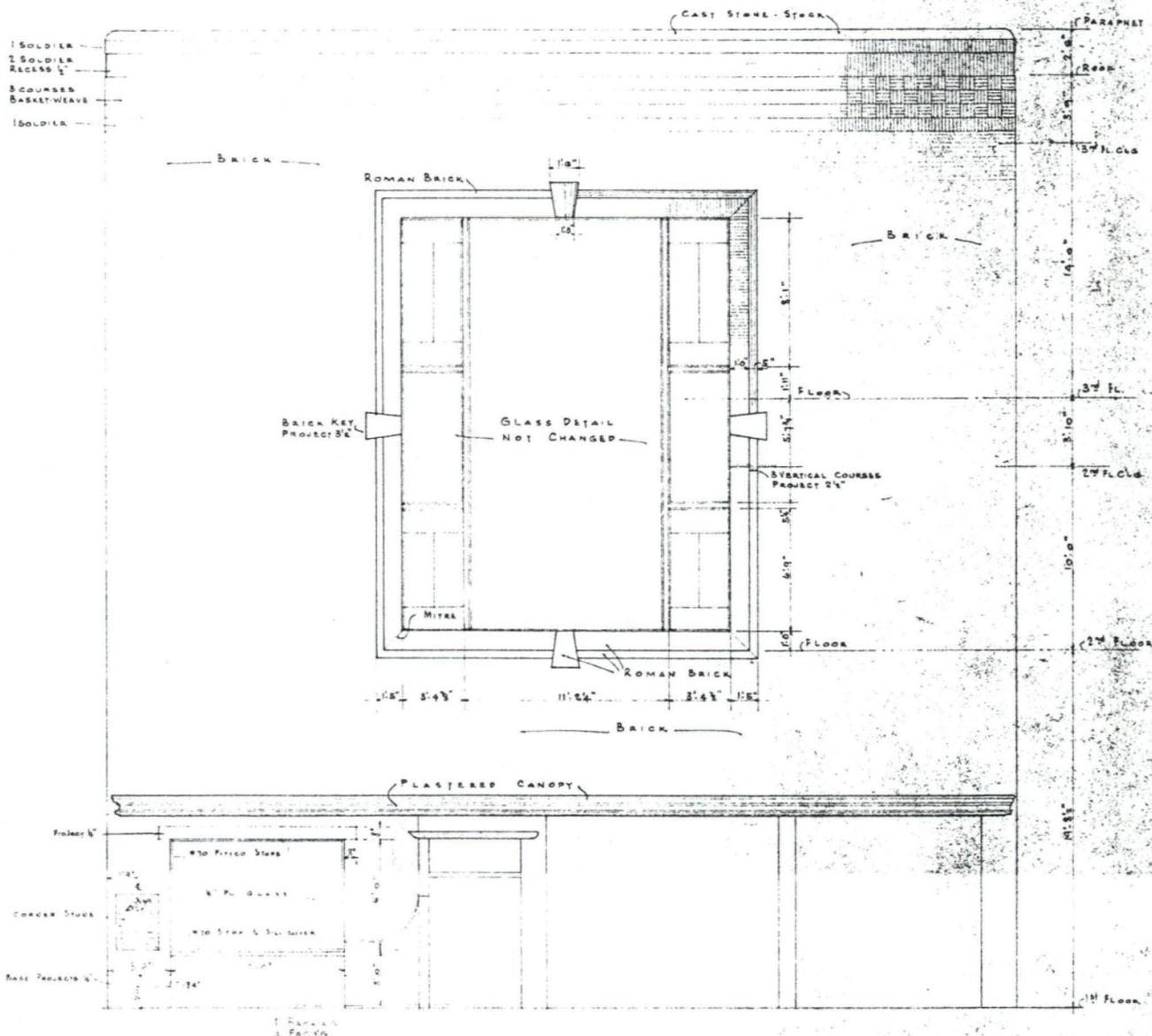
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National Park Service

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Section FIGURE Page 20

Elks Club Building
Tyler, Smith County, Texas

Figure 1: Primary Facade, 1949, before final revisions.
(Source: Gerry Rudd, Architect)



WEST ELEVATION

SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

REVISED 12-27-49 *G.R.*

ELKS BUILDING

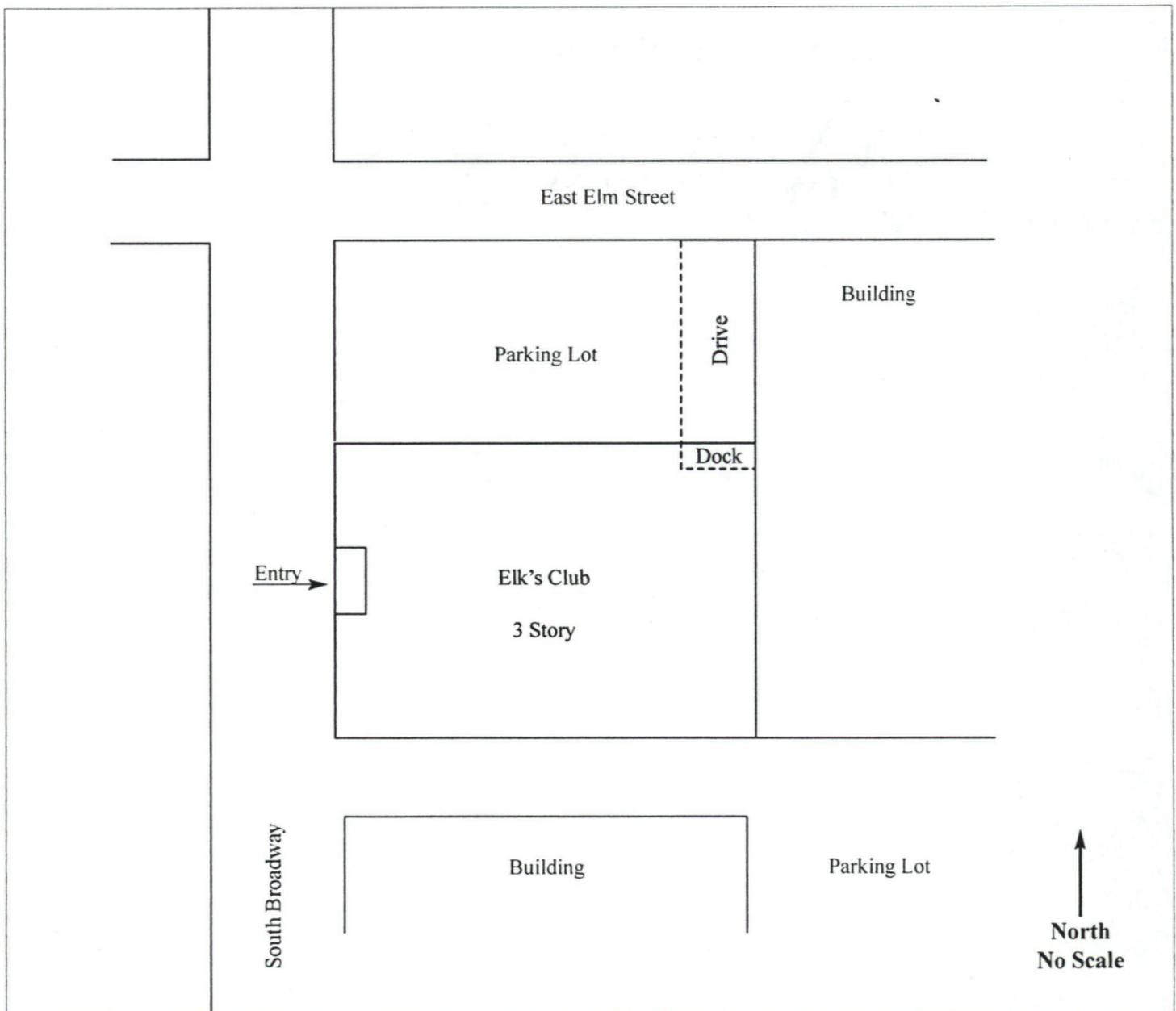
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Section FIGURE Page 21

Elks Club Building
Tyler, Smith County, Texas

Figure 2: Site Plan.
(Source: Gerry Rudd, Architect)



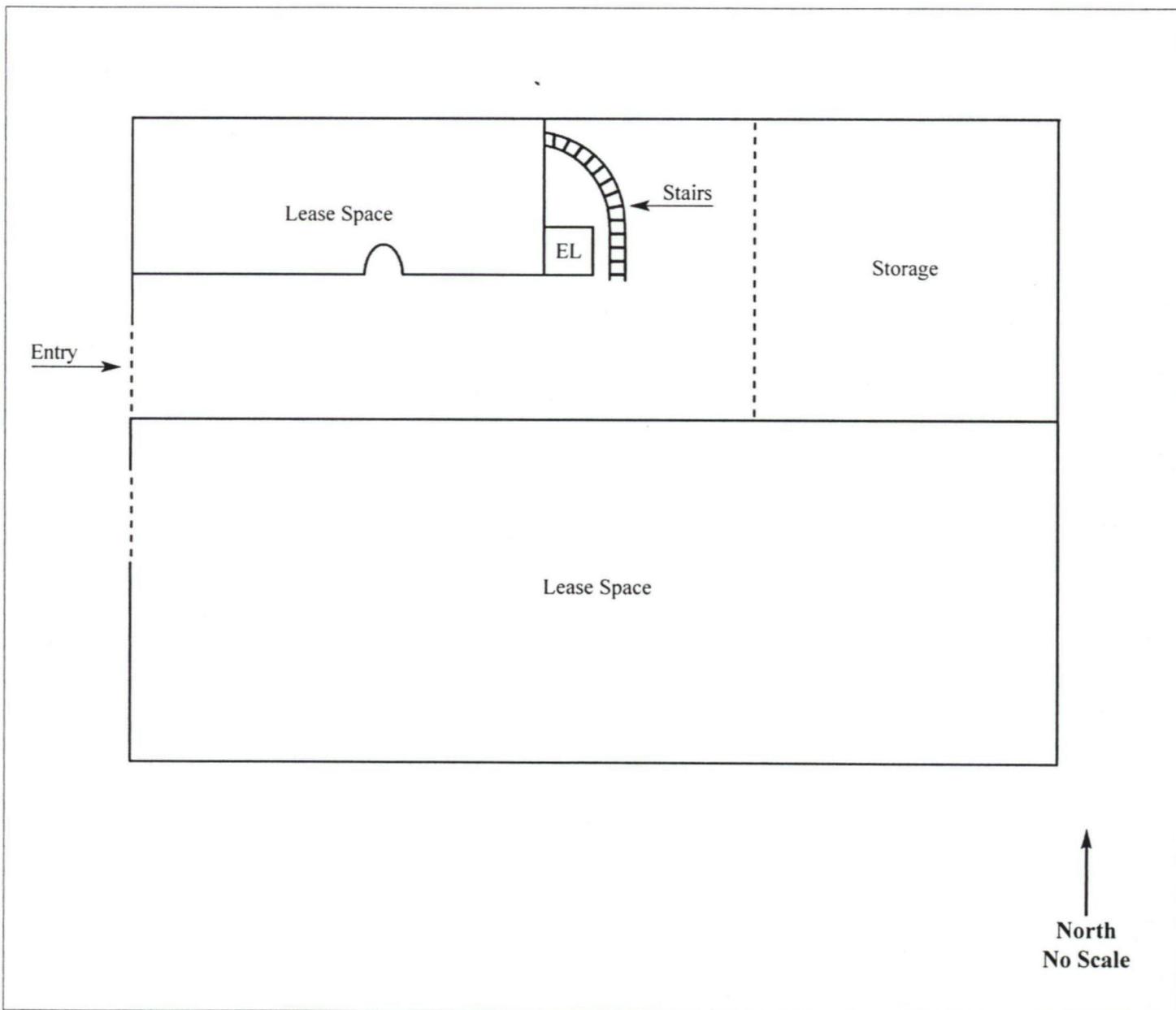
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Elks Club Building
Tyler, Smith County, Texas

Figure 3: First Floor Plan.
(Source: Diane E. Williams)



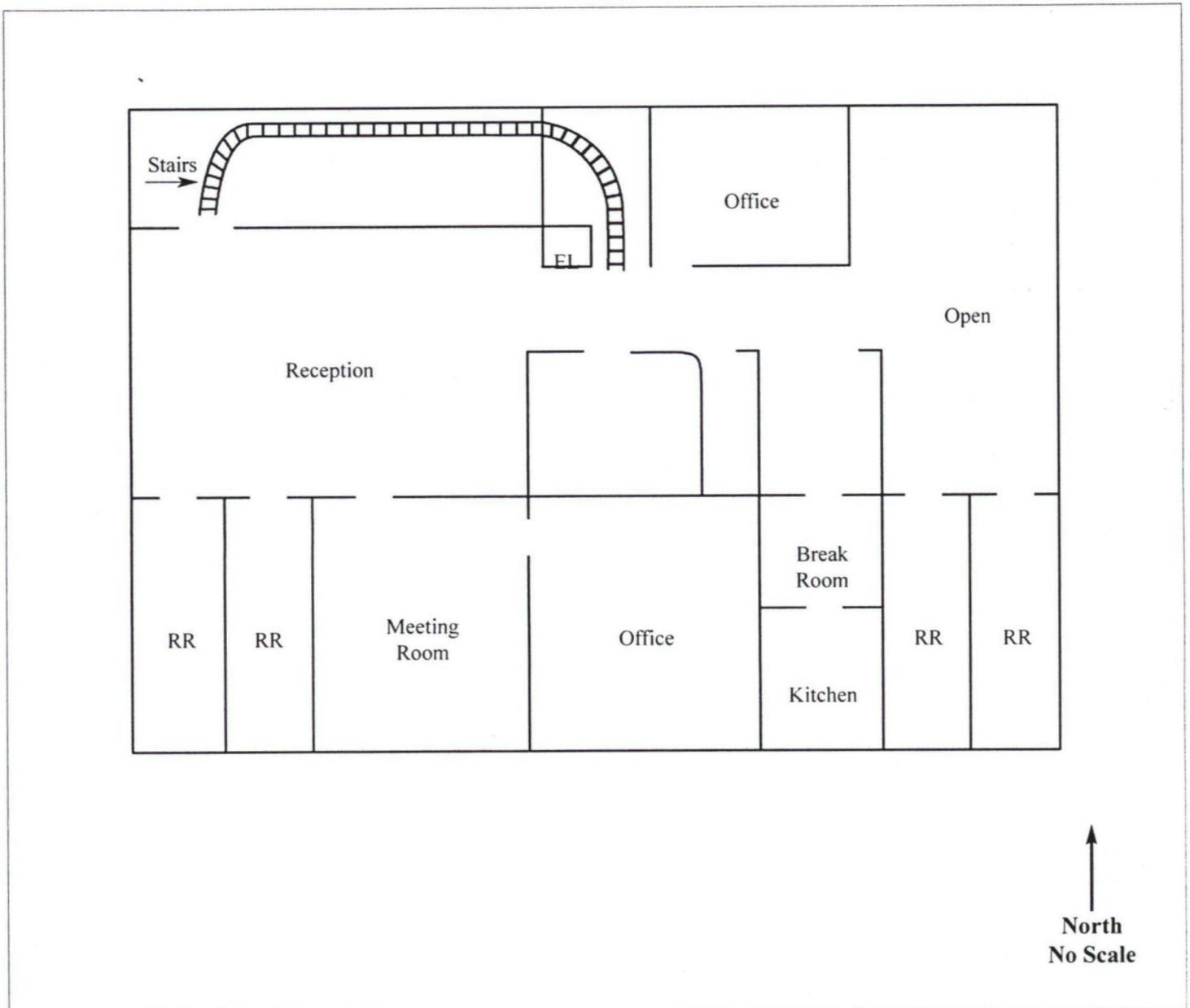
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Section FIGURE Page 23

Elks Club Building
Tyler, Smith County, Texas

Figure 4: Second Floor Plan.
(Source: Diane E. Williams)



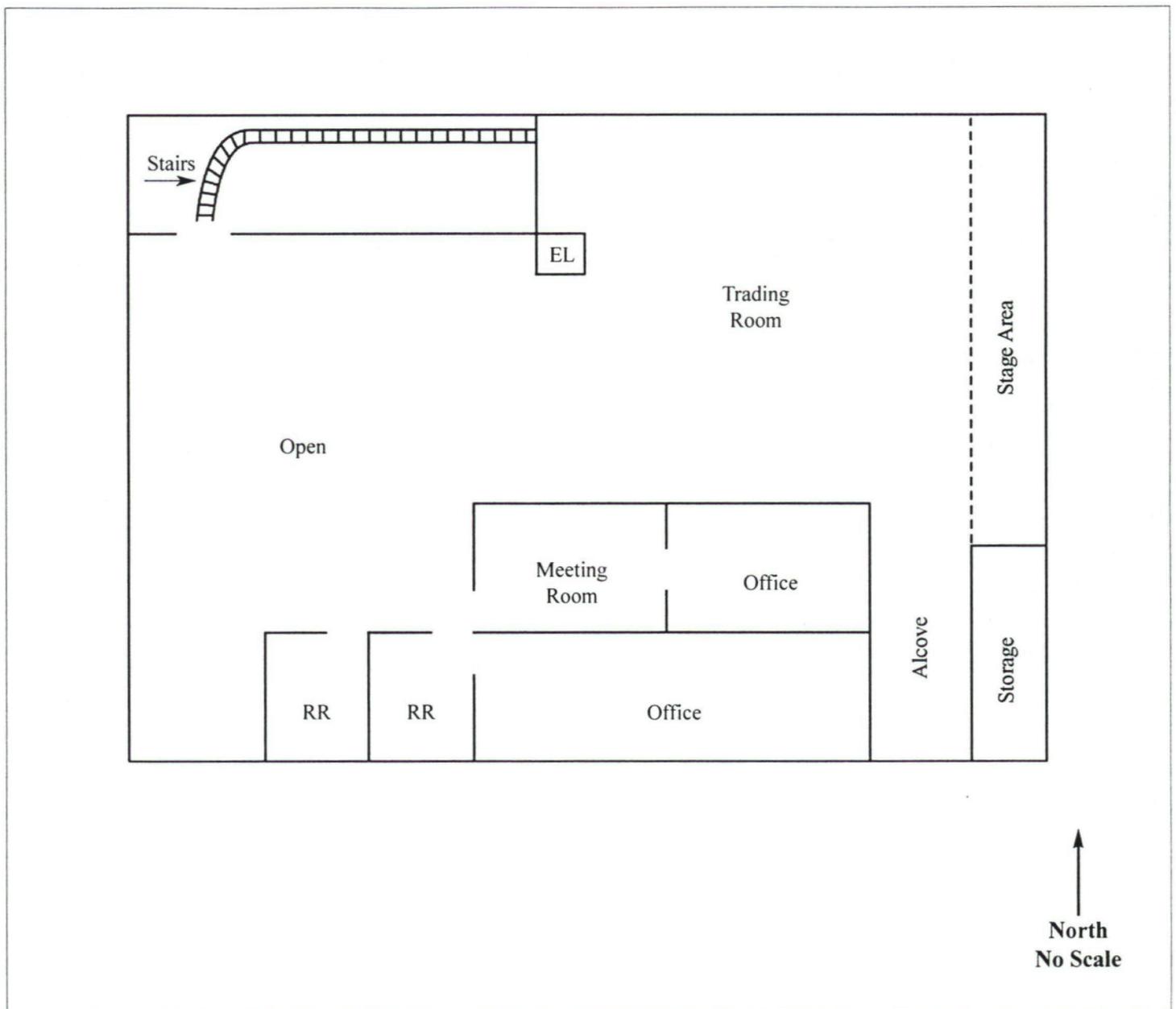
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Section FIGURE Page 24

Elks Club Building
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Figure 5: Third Floor Plan.
(Source: Diane E. Williams)



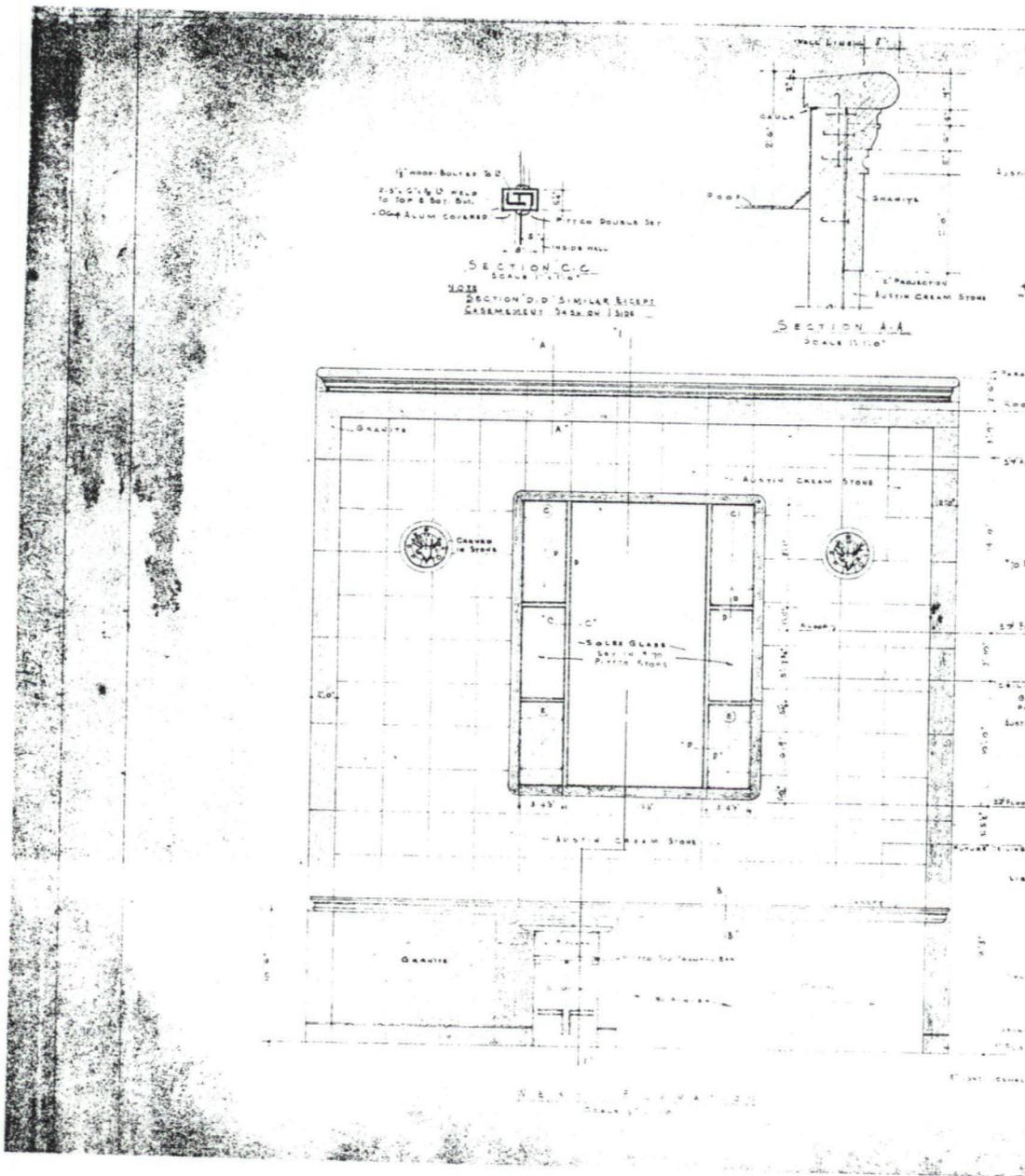
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Section FIGURE Page 25

Elks Club Building
Tyler, Smith County, Texas

Figure 6: Primary Facade, original concept.
(Source: Gerry Rudd, Architect)



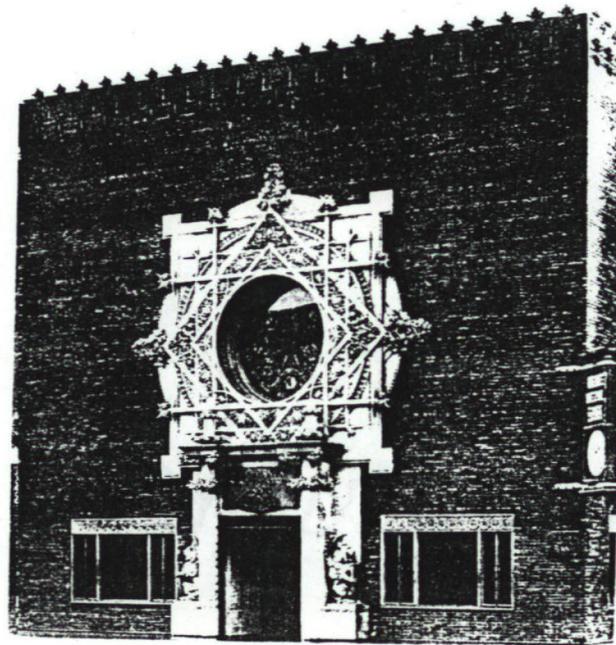
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Section FIGURE Page 26

Elks Club Building
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Figure 7: Merchants National Bank, 1914.
Grinnell, Iowa; Louis Sullivan, architect.
(Source: Jordy:176)



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Section PHOTO Page 27

Elks Club Building
Tyler, Smith County, Texas

PHOTO INVENTORY

ELKS CLUB BUILDING
TYLER, SMITH COUNTY, TEXAS
DIANE ELIZABETH WILLIAMS, PHOTOGRAPHER
DECEMBER 2000, JANUARY 2001
ORIGINAL NEGATIVES ON FILE WITH THE TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

PHOTO 1 OF 7:
West and south elevations looking northeast.

PHOTO 2 OF 7:
Detail, storefront, west elevation looking northeast.

PHOTO 3 OF 7:
Cornerstone, west elevation looking east.

PHOTO 4 OF 7:
North elevation looking southeast.

PHOTO 5 OF 7:
Detail, loading dock, north elevation looking southeast.

PHOTO 6 OF 7:
East elevation looking northwest; shows abutting building on adjacent property.

PHOTO 7 OF 7:
Detail, original entry doors, west elevation looking east.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Elks Club Building
NAME:

MULTIPLE Tyler, Texas MPS
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: TEXAS, Smith

DATE RECEIVED: 4/30/02 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 5/16/02
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 6/01/02 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 6/14/02
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 02000648

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 6/14/02 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in the
National Register

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N



OFF

202

MOMENTUM SECURITIES

Member S&P 500



Fyler Smith Co. IX
Elks Club Building
Photo 287

TYLER LODGE

No.



215

B. P. O. ELKS

M. E. DANBOM, EXALTED RULER

BURNETT PRICE, SECRETARY

TRUSTEES

MERLE V. CADMAN

WEBB J. GROW

JOSEPH M. HADDAD

J. SIDNEY HAYNES

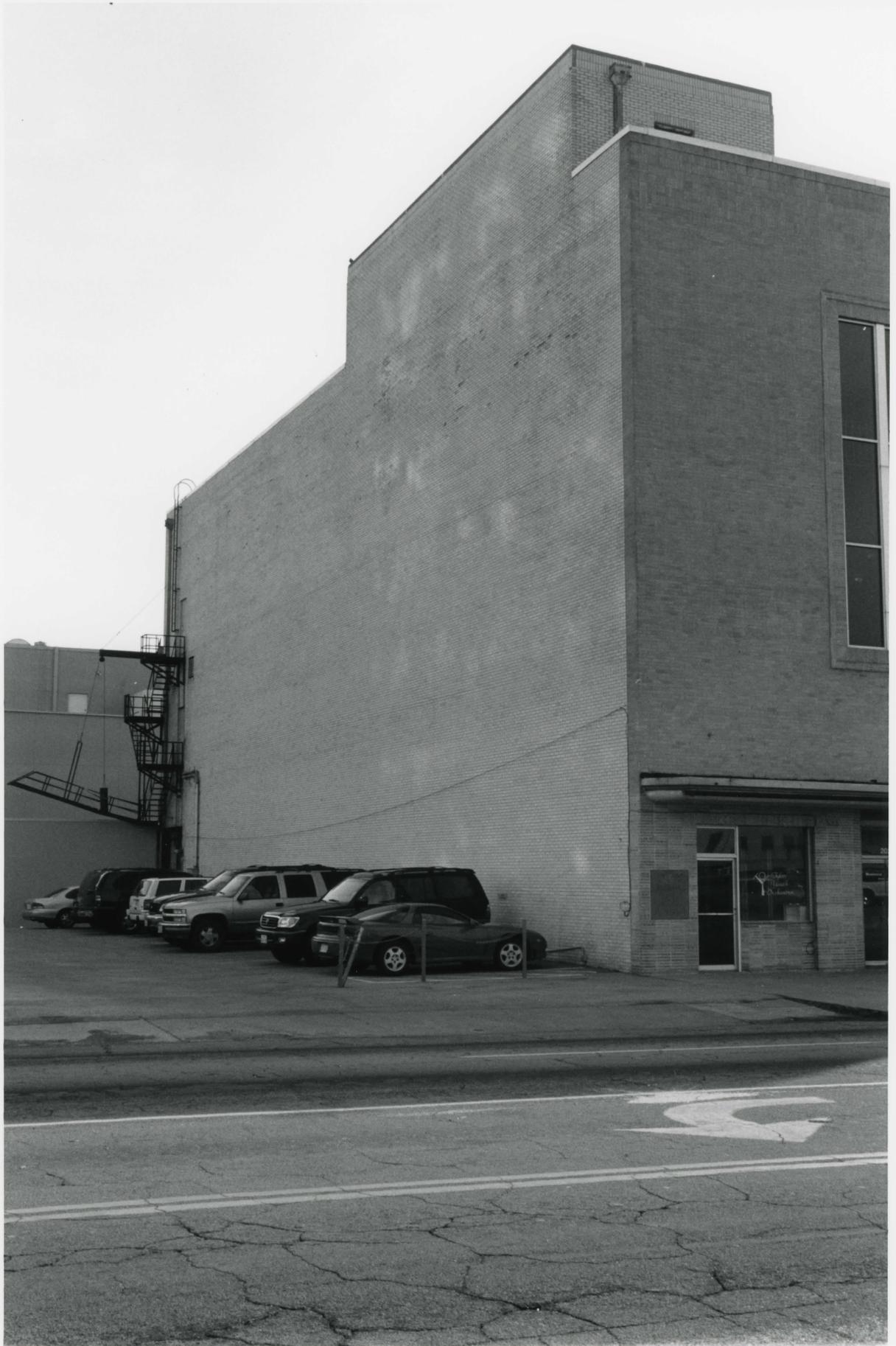
W. EDWARD LEE

CARL A. GREGORY, ARCHITECT

HUGH E. WHITE, CONTRACTOR

1950

Fisher Smith Co. Tx
Elks Club Building
Photo 397



Tyler, Smith Co, Tx
Elks Club Building
Photo 497





Fyler, Smith Co, Ia
Elks Club Building
Photo 697

202

MOMENTUM

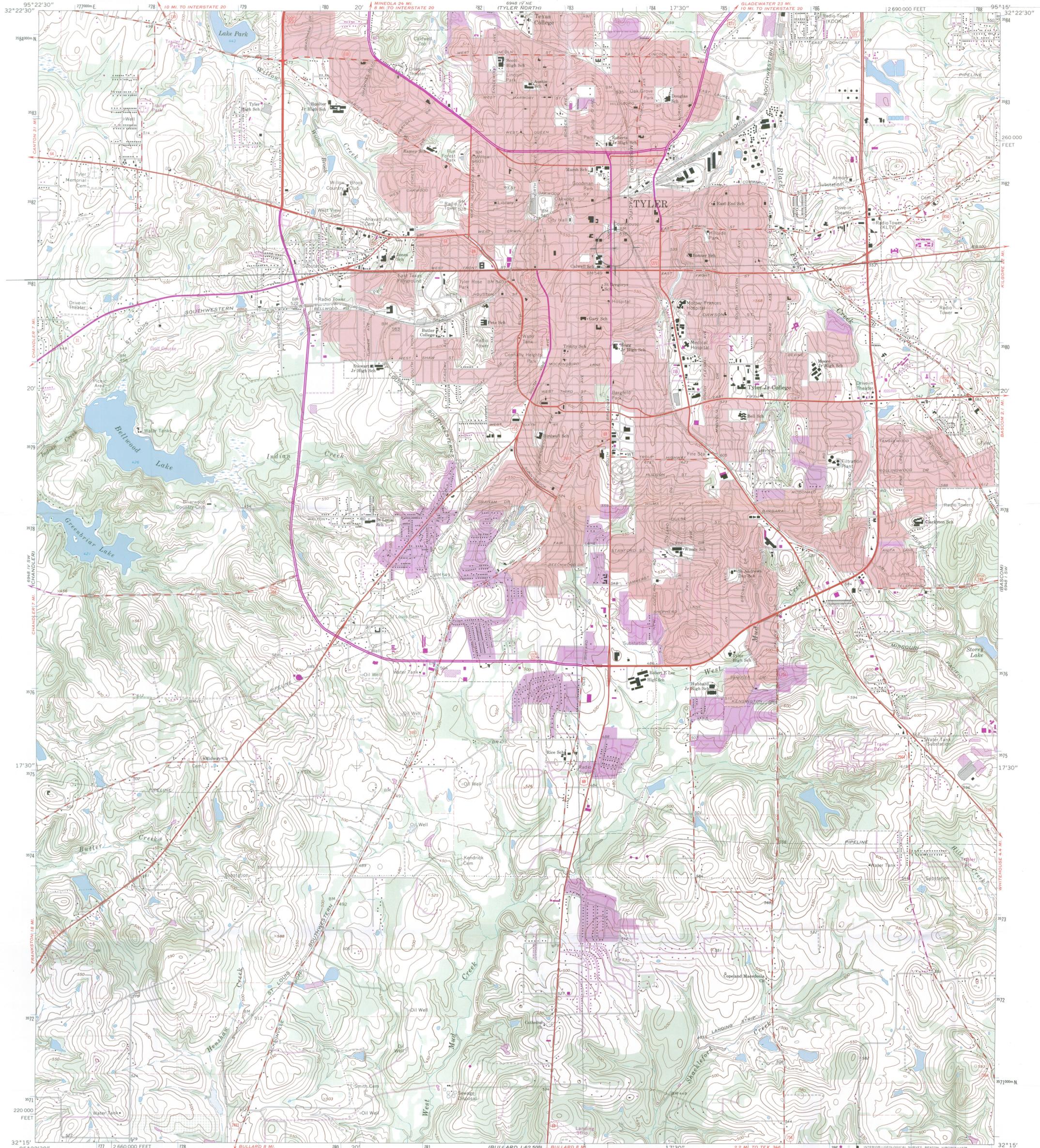
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Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

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Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1965. Field checked 1966

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum

10,000-foot grid based on Texas coordinate system, north central zone

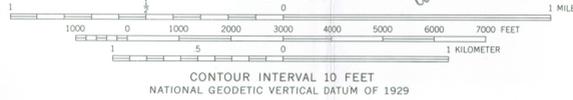
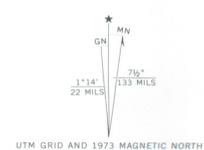
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 15, shown in blue

Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown

Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence lines

Revisions shown in purple compiled from aerial photographs taken 1973. This information not field checked

Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas



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